

The Eugenics Education Society.

Hon. President:

Sir Francis Galton, F.R.S.

President:

Montague Crackanthorpe, K.C.

Vice-Presidents:

Sir James Barr, M.D.
Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Sir James Crichton-Browne, F.R.S.
Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A.
Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Dr. Langdon Down.
Dr. Havelock Ellis.
Professor I. I. Findlay, M.A.
Dr. Wilfred Huxley.

Mr. Frederic Harrison.
Dr. G. Herman.
Professor W. R. Inge, D.D.
The Rev. the Hon. Ed. Lyttelton.
The Earl of Lytton.
Lady Ottoline Morrell.
Professor A. Schuster, F.R.S.
Lady Henry Somerset.
Professor J. A. Thomson, M.A.

Members of Council:

Chairman: J. W. Slaughter, Ph.D.

H. C. Barnes, M.D.
Mrs. Crackanthorpe.
R. Newton Crane, M.A.
A. E. Crawley, M.A.
Sir Henry Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Mrs. H. N. C. Heath.
Admiral Henderson.
Robert Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P.
T. N. Kelynack, M.D.
R. Dixon Kingham, B.A.
Miss Kirby.
Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S.
Lady Emily Lutyens.
Lady Owen Mackenzie.
Lady Isabel Margesson.

W. C. Marshall.
F. W. Mott, M.D., F.R.S.
Mrs. J. Penrose.
Mrs. G. Pooley.
Professor E. B. Poulton.
Miss A. Ravenhill.
Mr. Walter Rea, M.P.
John Russell, M.A.
F. C. S. Schiller, M.A.
W. Sullivan, M.D.
J. Lionel Tayler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W. C. D. Whetham, F.R.S.
Arnold White, M.A.
A. Gordon Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Hon. Treasurer: P. von Fleischl.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Gotto.

"Eugenics is the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

OBJECTS.

I.

Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals.

II.

To spread a knowledge of the Laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge might affect the improvement of the race.

III.

To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Membership	-	-	-	One Guinea per Annum.
Associate Membership	-	-	-	Five Shillings per Annum.

PRIVILEGES.

Attendance at Lectures, Discussions, and General Meetings, Use of Library.
Members only receive THE EUGENICS REVIEW free.

Forms of Application for Membership and Associate Membership and full particulars of the Society can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary.

OFFICES: 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
OFFICE HOURS: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and by appointment

The chief flaw in the book is undoubtedly the author's attack on Weismann, based on a deficient study of the works of the great Freiburg zoologist. *Weismann has never denied that external factors are able to bring about a change in the germ-plasm, but only brings forward the irrefutable argument that a stimulus producing a change of the soma is not conducted to the germ cells so as to produce a corresponding change in the succeeding generations.* This is even admitted by such an eminent opponent of Weismannism as Plate. The phrase "a crisis of Weismannism in Darwinism," is somewhat unfortunate. "A crisis of Neo-vitalism in science" would be more justifiable. Again, the quite reproachful assertion that "Weismann and Roux have made Darwin's doctrine onesided to a very considerable extent" make us believe that the author cannot have read Weismann's concluding (XXXVI.) lecture on the Evolution Theory.

These and other weak points are, to a certain extent, compensated for by the tribute he pays to Darwin's influence on sociology¹ and the founding of the science of eugenics. While condemning those who would advocate the lethal chamber for the unfit and the breeding of desirable human beings under police supervision—by the way, quite a popular superstition regarding the aims of eugenics—the lecturer heartily welcomes "the eugenics of Galton which is working towards a highly desirable goal, namely, that not only a few select, but all human beings will have the right to call themselves 'well-born.'"

J. H. KOEPPERN.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VI. 6, November—December, 1909. O. Jackmann: *Der Einfluss der Mikroben auf die Entstehung der Menschenrassen.* The fact that human races are unlike one another as regards their predisposition to certain diseases, warrants the conclusion that microbes have not played the least important part in human evolution.

W. Claassen: *Der Rückgang der Stilltätigkeit der Frauen und seine Ursachen.* According to official statistics, maternal nutrition has been decreasing in several German cities, notably in Berlin, where only 56·2% of infants under one month were suckled by their mothers in 1905, as against 65·6% in 1895, and 74·3% in 1885. At nine months of age 22·4% were suckled in 1905, 34·6% in 1895, 49% in 1885. Other towns show more favourable results; a general decrease, however, is marked. These facts cannot be ascribed to a growing disinclination to breast-feeding, nor to the employment of mothers (in Prussia 5% of the married women are employed in manufacture). The question whether the decrease in breast-feeding is due to the industrial employment of women before marriage, or to (inherited) degeneration, can only be decided after a more extensive and searching statistical investigation.

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VII. 1, January—February, 1910. W. Weinberg: *Weitere Beiträge zur Theorie der Vererbung.* The author contends that "the main cause of dispute between Pearson and those engaged in experimental research on heredity, is the insufficient consideration of the influence of environment by the English biometric school, and an over-estimation of the value of biometrics. The latter can

¹ Cf. EUGENICS REVIEW, Vol. II., No. 1, p. 21.

only corroborate and render more complete the results of experimental and individual analysis, but cannot act as a substitute."

E. Fischer: *Ein Fall von erblicher Haararmut*. An interesting case of Mendelian inheritance of baldness and correlated abnormalities in an Alsatian family.

F. von den Velden: *Allerlei Fragen der menschlichen Fortpflanzungs hygiene*. A statistical inquiry, which leads to the results that (1) an interval of more than two years between successive childbirths is highly advantageous for the health of the children as well as of the mother. (2) Illegitimate children have, on the average, a greater vitality than 'legitimate' children, if brought up in the same way. (3) Children born at a long interval after the birth of their brothers or sisters show no decrease in vitality.

W. Strohmayer: *Die Ahnentafel der Könige Ludwig II. und Otto I. von Bayern*. This paper is a most interesting examination of the genealogical tree of the royal house of Bavaria, explaining how the pathological heritage in the Brunswick-Hanover and the Brunswick-Hohenzollern pedigrees culminated in the *dementia præcox* of King Otto and the chronic *paranoia* of Ludwig II. The relations between mentality and sexuality already offer to the neurologist and alienist a rich field for exploration. The interpretation of psychopathic phenomena in the light of heredity is yet in its initial stages.

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VII. 2, March—April, 1910. E. Becher: *Theoretische Beiträge zum Darwinismus* (Pt. 1). A discussion of the controversy between selectionists and vitalists, and other theoretical problems of present-day Darwinism.

W. Weinberg: *Weitere Beiträge zur Theorie der Vererbung* (cont.). Complex polyhybridism (kryptohybridism) interpreted biometrically.

W. Claassen: *Die Einwände gegen die Anschauung von der fortschreitenden Entartung der Kulturvölker*. The author refutes various objections raised against his statement that a deterioration of the civilised nations is quite apparent. In Germany, for instance, the percentage of conscripts passed as fit for military service has been steadily decreasing during the last ten years.

D. Grassl: *Die Bekämpfung der Kindersterblichkeit vom Rassenstandpunkt*. A suggestive essay on infant mortality, its causes and its conquest by prophylactic measures.

H. Fehlinger: *Zur Evolution der menschlichen Familie*. Arguments are brought forward to prove that group-marriages are to be considered as the primitive form of human marriage.

ARCHIV FÜR RASSEN-UND GESELLSCHAFTS-BIOLOGIE VII. 2, 1910. Dr. Grassl: *Die Bekämpfung der Kindersterblichkeit vom Rassenstandpunkt*. "Political economists are gradually becoming emancipated from the influence of Malthusianism, and are beginning to acknowledge that the power of a country is, to a great extent, determined by the number of its inhabitants." This view is one of the mainsprings of the present agitation against infantile mortality.

The infantile death-rate is correlated to the birth-rate, it is, therefore, essential to investigate the conditions determining the latter. Only with a few nations is it the custom to permit the individual to marry on reaching maturity. Especially the civilised nations have placed restrictions on procreation. Either a certain section of the population is prevented from marrying, or the individual regulates the number of offspring. Both methods are being applied. The advantages of restricting the marriages of persons under a certain age are generally acknowledged. The fact, however, that excessively late marriages are likewise detrimental to the race, is not being sufficiently appreciated (*cf.* Dr. Grassl, *Das Zeitliche Geburtsoptimum*).

Zeitschrift für sociale Medizin und Hygiene, 1907.) The growth of industrialism and consequent prosperity resulted in a high birth- and infantile death-rate. When manufacture became less lucrative, the proletariat limited the number of their offspring, and incidentally, infantile mortality decreased. In social castes where greater attention is paid to the rearing of children a lower infantile death-rate and smaller families prevail. It is almost a platitude that there exists a marked relation between economic conditions and infantile mortality.

Another, no less important factor determining the birth-rate is the character of the mothers. The parental instincts are not necessarily a continuation of sexual instincts. Mothers are not merely born, but bred. Psychic influences must not be undervalued. Many mothers would gladly again undergo the pangs of child-birth and the cares of rearing, if it were not for the cynical remarks of their fellow-beings. "*All methods of combat against infantile mortality, that are detrimental to the full development of the maternal character, diminish the birth-rate.*"

The conditions conducive to infantile mortality may be conveniently grouped into prenatal and postnatal causes. Amongst the former, inherent and acquired defects may be distinguished. Medical authorities rate prenatal death, caused by malnutrition, racial poisons, etc., at ten per cent. of fertilised ova. These prenatal conditions are responsible for the mortality of infants, especially during the first week after birth. As the death-rate during the first week is practically selective, it is of interest and importance that statistics should show not only the total percentage for the first year, but the daily death-rate for the first fortnight.

Of the next, ectogenous dangers besetting the infant's life the most crucial one is, undoubtedly, the lack of an 'animal' and psychic connection with the mother. "*Any form of labour that separates the mother from the infant diminishes the child's chances of life.*" A greater mortality prevails in districts where mothers are employed in factories and extensive farms, than where small holdings are the rule. Above all, the lack of breast-feeding is responsible for the appalling waste of infants' lives. This cannot be emphasised enough.

The treatment of infantile mortality must chiefly consist in prophylactic measures, the most vital being the education for parenthood and bringing mother and child into closer contact with one another. School teachers are required to have a diploma, yet most women (and men) do not receive much, if any, training for the highest profession of all. In the upper classes the growing habit of relieving mothers from all, except the period of pregnancy, and the act of child-birth, that constitutes motherhood is particularly pernicious. What with nurses, the kindergarten and a general contempt for physical work the lady often degenerates into a parasite, "like the ant *Anergetes*, dependent on her slaves." In the middle and lower classes a relief from employment is necessary for the mothers, and the conscience of the husbands must be trained in this respect. Increased cleanliness, too, must be enforced, especially in rural districts. Finally, the institution of *maternités*, and the encouragement of breast-feeding, by compensating the mother for loss of wages, thereby permitting her to devote her time and energy to the child, will have a powerful effect in reducing the 'white death.'¹

J. H. KOEPFERN.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, January. *A Self-supporting Penal Labour Colony*, by Edith Sellars. Witzwil is the refuge, the Canton of Berne provides for such of its male inhabitants as correspond to our able-bodied pauper. It is an agricultural colony of 2,000 acres, and is entirely self-supporting. The average number in the colony at any one time is

¹ While this term is frequently used in English-speaking countries to denote tuberculosis, infantile mortality is thus popularly designated in Germany.—J. H. K.

about 144, but as the judges have not yet grasped the uselessness of short sentences for reform of this type of case, a far larger number pass through during the year. The need for permanent detention in some cases is emphasised by the fact that the director of the colony is of the opinion that not more than one-third who go to Witzwil are reformed, and even with some of these the reformation is by no means complete. "The experience of Witzwil certainly proves that penal labour colonies, far from being expensive luxuries, are the cheapest of all institutions." This being so, we may hope the establishment of permanent detention colonies will soon follow.

NINETEENTH CENTURY, May. In *Evolution and Mutual Aid*, Prince Kropotkin holds the view that the generally accepted view of Darwinian Natural Selection must be considerably modified. He adduces evidence to prove that Darwin himself only regarded it as a working hypothesis, and that his view as to its sufficiency in accounting for the mutability of species had undergone great modification after the publication of the *Origin of Species*. In a letter written to Moritz Wagner the following passage occurs: "In my opinion the greatest error I have committed has been not allowing sufficient weight to the direct action of environment, *i.e.*, food, climate, etc., independently of Natural Selection."

Prince Kropotkin finds the social instincts in men and the higher animals are a direct contradiction to the Malthusian contention of the extreme individual struggle for existence. The development of the social instinct of mutual aid, as seen among ants, bees, deer, and all animals living in herds, is in direct opposition to the theory that survival and progress depends on the severity of the individual struggle for existence. He maintains that isolation, change of conditions and climate are as important factors as natural selection in determining the mutability of species. "The hypothesis which saw in the struggle for life the cause of accumulated variation is no longer necessary once we have in the direct action of environment a *real* cause producing the same effect."

NINETEENTH CENTURY, July. *Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded*, by Ellen Hume Pinsent, one of the Royal Commissioners. The case, as made out by the Commissioners in the "Report on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded," is clearly stated. The need for unity and continuity of control is demonstrated by some interesting pedigrees of feeble-minded and defective families.

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION, April, 1910, contains an article on *The History and Present Condition of German Divorce Law*, by G. J. Schuster, LL.D. The German law of Divorce goes even further in some respects than is urged by the progressive witnesses before the Royal Commission. Among the causes for which divorce is granted:

(a) "Adultery, bigamy or seducing, unless the offence be committed with the petitioner's sanction and aid.

(b) "If the respondent has threatened the petitioner's life.

(c) "If the respondent has been guilty of wilful desertion (one year).

(d) "Serious breach of marital duties, dishonest or immoral conduct.

(e) "If the respondent has suffered from mental disease during a period of at least three years, and if the disease has become so serious that any community of intellectual interests has become impossible and there is no prospect of recovery."

The number of divorces is on the increase, being 11,189 in 1895 and 18,290 in 1907.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE, quarterly, December, contains an article by F. H. Giddings on *Social Self-Control*, in which he traces the development of disciplinary public opinion or "social control" from primitive up to civilised communities, and indicates the enormous power such social self-control

gives to the community that recognises its existence, and works consciously for the evolution of any particular type. "Society is a type or norm or mode, which in a measure controls the variations from itself." Like environmental constraints, social constraint affects selection. "The kind or type that survives under social pressure is believed, by the conscious units of society to be relatively efficient in the struggle for existence." Some special lines of investigation are suggested to measure and analyse the power of "social self-control."

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW for 1910 contains an article by E. N. Burchall on *The Conditions of Distress*. Statistical analysis is given of 4,000 persons who applied for the first time to the City of Birmingham Aid Society in 1908-1909. The period from October to February was a time of exceptional trade depression, but the proportions of artisans, unskilled labourers and chronic unemployed were about the same as in the two previous years. The average wage of 53·6 per cent. was under 25/- per week, and 46·4 earned 25/- per week and over. The size of the family varied with the parents' wages, under 20/- average number of children 3·27, 30/- and over 3·83 children. This is an interesting point. Percentages as to the age of marriage, based on 3,462 cases, showed that 26·9 per cent. of the men, and 44·6 per cent. of the women married at 21 years or under.

SCIENCE PROGRESS, June, contains an article, *Sex and Sexual Characters*, by J. T. Cunningham, M.A., in which he criticises the Mendelian position on the inheritance of sex. Mr. Cunningham maintains that the Mendelian theories do not account for the facts, and that the consideration of chemical action of glands is entirely omitted by them, and no distinction made between adaptive and non-adaptive characters. The article contains a mass of evidence, and presents a closely argued case.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, Vol. LXXIII., Pt. V., May, 1910. *On the Correlation of Death-rates*, by K. Pearson, A. Lee, E. M. Elderton. The correlation of death-rates of certain diseases is very suggestive, particularly, the correlation between the corrective factors for cancer and diabetes is 0·89. This result of biometric investigation will, it is hoped, sooner or later, be corroborated by physiology and pathology.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Quest, by DGROTHEA HOLLINS. (Williams & Norgate. 4s. 6d.)

Charity and Social Welfare, by C. S. LOCH. (Macmillan. 6s. net.)

Report on Industrial Employment of Married Women and Infant Mortality. J. ROBERTSON, M.D. (Health Department, Birmingham.)

Inebriety, by J. Johnston, M.D. (From *The Englishwoman*.)

Eugenics Laboratory, Memoir X. "A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring," by ETHEL M. ELDERTON, with the assistance of KARL PEARSON, F.R.S. (Dulau & Co. 4s.)

Eugenics Laboratory, Memoir VIII. "Influence of Defective Physique and Unfavourable Home Environment on the Intelligence of School Children," by DAVID HERON, M.A. (Dulau & Co. 4s.)

The Question of English Divorce. An Essay. (Grant Richards. 2s.)

QUARTERLY CHRONICLE

THE Annual General Meeting was held on May 5th, 5.15 p.m., at the Caxton Hall. At the Business Meeting the President and Officers of the Society were re-elected for 1910. The Members of Council were elected by ballot, the result being printed on the inside cover of this number. The balance sheets and report were approved and adopted. After the Business Meeting the Presidential Address was delivered by Mr. Crackanthorpe, K.C. It has since been published, together with a full account of the year's work, in the Second Annual Report.

Wednesday, May 18th, 8.30 p.m., Denison House, Mr. F. C. Tocher, of Aberdeen, read a paper on "Some National Problems Demanding Investigation." Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., presided. A discussion followed in which Mr. Crackanthorpe, Mr. Mudge, and Mr. Shore participated.

Thursday, June 2nd, 5.15 p.m., Caxton Hall, Dr. Slaughter, embodying the results of the work of the past month done by the Pauper Investigation Committee, gave an address on "Eugenic Recommendations for the Reform of the Poor Law." Admiral Henderson presided.

* * * *

Wednesday, June 22nd, 8.30 p.m., Denison House, Dr. Macleod Yearsley gave a paper on "Eugenics and Deafmutism." Mr. Crackanthorpe presided.

* * * *

Sunday, May 8th, Dr. M. Mügge gave an address on Eugenics at The Church House, 16, St. Peter's Square.

Tuesday, May 10th, Miss D. Deane addressed the Women's Socialist Circle, Paddington and Kensington Branch, at 96, Bathurst Gardens, Willesden.

Monday, May 30th, the first Council Meeting of the newly-elected body was held, 9. p.m., at 29, Bloomsbury Square.

* * * *

June 10th, a meeting, organised by Mrs. Pinsent, was held at the Birmingham University to consider the possibility of forming a branch of the Society in that town. Prof. Inge and Mrs. Gotto represented the Society. Prof. Inge gave an address. A resolution was passed that those present formed themselves into a Provisional Council to consider the establishment of a Birmingham Branch. The Lord Mayor presided; the audience consisted of leading University medical men and women.

* * * *

Friday, June 10th, Lady Emily Lutyens presided over the National Health Section of the Women's Congress (Japan-British Exhibition).

Wednesday, June 15th, the Committee "re Enquiry into the Prevalence and Effect of Venereal Diseases in this Country" met under the Chairmanship of Colonel Leng. The Society was represented by Dr. Mott and Mr. Ernest Lane.

* * * *

Monday, June 27th, a reception in honour of Dr. Ploetz was given by the President and Mrs. Crackanthorpe at 65, Rutland Gate.

* * * *

Wednesday, June 29th, a meeting of Members of Parliament took place, arranged by Mr. C. Roden Buxton to give an opportunity for a clear statement of the problem of the feeble-minded from the eugenic standpoint. Mr. Masterman presided. The Society was represented by Mr. Whetham, Dr. Langdon-Down and Dr. Slaughter.

* * * *

Tuesday, July 5th. The Conference on the Care of the Feeble-minded was held at Denison House. Dr. Langdon-Down and Mrs. Gotto represented the Society.

Wednesday, July 6th, Council Meeting at 29, Bloomsbury Square, 3 p.m.

Thursday, July 14th, Public Morals' Conference, Caxton Hall. The Society sent representatives.

Thursday, July 14th, Fabian Women's Group Conference. Lady Emily Lutyens represented the Society.